DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE
OSWEGO COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS
OPEN-FILE REPORT 80-763

Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1958

Geology by T.S. Miller, 1979

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

UTM GRID AND 1958 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

NEW YORK
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF RICHLAND QUADRANGLE, OSWEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK

By

Todd S. Miller, U.S. Geological Survey

EXPLANATION

a — Alluvial silt, sand, and gravel; stream deposits of postglacial time; unconsolidated and generally permeable. Moderate potential for well yields.

pm — Peat, marl, muck, and clay; bog deposits of postglacial to recent time. Unsuitable for well construction and commonly contains iron-bearing water.

as — Aeolian sand; wind-deposited sand forming ridges or mounds; fine to medium sand; oxidized and moderately permeable. Usually no potential for well yield because this deposit generally occurs above the water table.

lsc — Lake silt and clay; offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low permeability. Poor potential for well yields.

lss — Lake silt and fine sand; offshore deposits in proglacial or postglacial lakes; thin bedded to massive; low to moderate permeability. Poor to moderate potential for well yields.

dsg — Delta sand and gravel; pebble and cobble gravel with sand deposited at the mouths of streams flowing into a lake; well sorted; unconsolidated and highly permeable. Good potential for well yields.

bsg — Beach sand and gravel; coarse sand and gravel deposited near shore or at shoreline of proglacial or postglacial lakes; well sorted; unconsolidated and highly permeable.

ksg — Kame and kame terrace sand and gravel; coarse sand to cobble gravel distributed on a glacier and later deposited on ground as ice melted; some sorting; unconsolidated except for some secondary calcite cementation; highly permeable. Good potential for well yields.

osg — Outwash sand and gravel; coarse sand to cobble gravel deposited by streams flowing from former ice sheets; stratified; well sorted; highly permeable. Good potential for well yields.

at — Ablation till; mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited from drift laid down after ice melted beneath it; unconsolidated; noncompact and generally has a slightly coarser texture than lodgement till; variable permeability. Poor to moderate potential for well yields.

lt — Lodgement till; mixture of clay, silt, sand, and boulders deposited at base of glacier; poorly sorted; compact and impermeable. Poor potential for well yields.

r — Bedrock; sedimentary rocks. Low to moderate potential for well yields. The extent of factures and joints is the predominant factor determining potential for well yields.

w — Open-water areas.

Note.--Designation of poor, moderate, or good potential for well yields is based on the yield expected in a typical deposit as described by well information inside and outside the mapped area. Classification of well yield is as follows:

Poor - Less than 1 gallon per minute
Moderate - 5 to 50 gallons per minute
Good - More than 50 gallons per minute

——— Contact - Dashed where approximately located

● Ri-1 Well in unconsolidated material